five children.

but were repulsed both times. The killed on the workmen's side are: Joh Morris, shot through center of forehead, married, but no children; was a heater. Henry Striegel, aged twenty-one, unn Markowisky, a Hungarian, laborer, shot

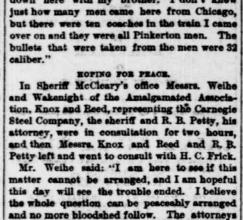
shot through neck and killed instantly. Andrew Striegel, brother of Henry, shot through the chest Martin Poy, a heater, married, and leaves

Following are the names of wounded, but there are believed to be other cosusities which have not been reported: Miles Loughran, dying, shot through legs

and hips. Joe Sitta, shot through legs. Martin Murray, shot through logs. It is reported that the captain of the Pinker-

tons is dead. In the first account he was see to fall and he has never been seen since. was shot. He was standing behind the pumps

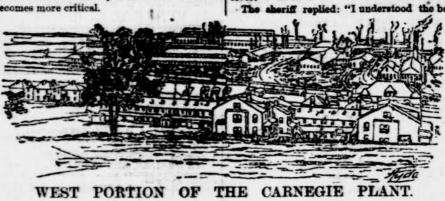
They are better prepared than last night. They man remains in Homestead. The town is wild armed men were being sent to Homestea



consultation, and I hope for good results." THE PINEARTONS WERE DEPUTY SHERIPPS. Mr. Lovejoy, secretary of the Carnegie Steel Company, today said the men who went up on The men have entrenched themselves in the mills behind the machinery and the boat is lying off shore. It was in this way that Morris boat with them. He added that the company was not responsible for any trouble, as the

for the Carnegies and the sheriff are now in

Sheriff McCleary was awakened at 3 o'clock swear that the Pinkertons will never land while this morning and asked by whose authority



Beuber Forest was shot through the heart at was going up, but it does not go by my 9:30 a.m. Another Hungarian was taken to authority the temporary hospital dying. The Pinkertons seem about to make another move to land. Their boat is almost riddled with bullets. De-Sutter reported as killed. Silas Waynes has Is that true?" just been carried down the street dead. 10:50 a. m .- The strikers have fired a car of

oil standing near the works on the P. V. and C. will it not?" road for the purpose of firing the boat in on fire. The men have placed a cannon morning." river and are Balls and pieces of iron are being used, cuss the matter. and at every shot the boat's side is penetrated and pieces thrown into the air. No move ha made to stop the shooting. Not a soul Sheriff McCleary Says That He Can can be seen on the boat and no word can be rotten from or to it. The strikers claim at least five men on the

boat were killed or fatally injured. One man following: alone says he saw six fall. Dr. J. Osborne's house is turned into a hos-

kinds. Every possible form of fire arms is on the boats and six men on the boats being gathered and shot guns are being loaded were badly wounded. A number of

WHAT THE DEPUTIES SAY.

pathic hospital in this city at noon with five You are therefore urged to act at once. companions who were wounded.

the head; death expected at any moment.

"Then the men are not deputized by you?" "No. sir."

"It is rumored that you have turned the wilder has just received two wounds and David matter over to the Murphy Detective Agency. "No. sir. it is not." "Your next appeal will be to the governor

"Yes. This mader is assuming a very seriou

the river. They expect to set the river aspect. I will hold another conference in the the hill on the north side of The sheriff did not state with whom he would firing into the confer. Beyond this the sheriff declined to dis-

CALLING ON THE GOVERNOR.

PITTEBURG, Pa., July 6.-In answer to governor's message Sheriff McCleary sent the "The works at Homestead are in po

of an armed mob. They number thousands. The pital and he has treated ten men. On every mill owners this morning attempted to land a hand men are gathering ammunition of all number of watchmen when an attack was made the men on shore were killed and wounded; how many cannot say. The boat later came down stream and was fired upon from the shore and the pilot was compelled to abandon his position. I have no means at my command PITTSBURG, Pa., July 6.—Capt. F. H. Hein, to meet the emergency. A large force will be who had charge of the Pinkerton men at required, and any delay may lead to further Homestead, has been brought to the Homestead, has been brought to the Homestead.

"W. H. McCleary, Sheriff." county, conveying the information of the riot



Russel Wells, shot in right shoulder. J. G. Hoffman, shot in right leg. David Lester, shot in head, seriously injured. Another man was shot in the arm, but he left the hospital and the authorities did not know

The above is a complete list of the injured brought to the hospital. One other man was injured who will arrive at the hospital later. Capt. Hein, one of the injured, has been in employ of the Pinkertons for many years and has had charge of the men in several strikes. He was always considered a very conservative

ital this afternoon Capt. Hein said: "I had harge of these men; they were picked up in Chicago and New York. They were a very fair lot and numed 200 all told. I gave them strict was unexpected, in view of the statement by the mill owners that they would not introduce guards into their works bemenced to shoot. To protect ourselves we had to return the fire. Seven or eight of our men he declared, were prepared for

EAST END OF CARNEGIE PLANT AT HOMESTEAD.

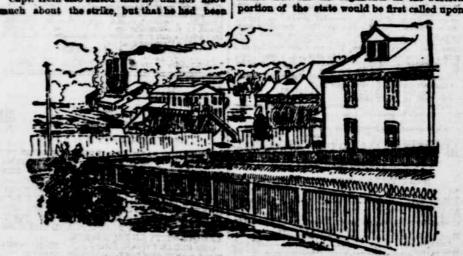
"Local authorities must exhaust every mear at their command."

governor, seeing that the situation was becoming desperate, had a private consultation with Attorney General Hensel and Secretary of the Commonwealth Harrity as to what would be the best position to take before arriving at any decision. Several telegrams were sent to Sheriff McCleary asking for more definite information before any state aid would be extended.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.—Adjutant General

W. W. Greenland was here this morning to consult with the officers of the first brigade, National Guards of Pennsylvania, concerning the coming annual encampments. The general was frequently notified by wire of the situation at Homestead and at noon left for Harrisburg.

Before leaving he remarked that the trouble service that might be required of them, but added that the six regiments in the west



VIEW OF THE STEEL MILL

ordered to take charge of the men and protect in the event of such necessity arising. "The odds were against us," said the captain,
"and it was hard to do anything. I regret very
much that any shooting was done."

Chas, Hoffman, a brother of J. G. Hoffman, one of the men injured, was at the hospital this morning. He is a young men and did not seem to know much about the business. He that his home was in Chicago and that he fore and did not reed much shout it, but I had a lively experience this morning. When we

WORSE THAN PIRST REPORTED.

WORKNENSHOT DOWN were about to land at the works the strikers purpose of blowing up commenced firing at us and we returned the fire. They started the whole business. My brother and about seven others were hurt. I left the boat to come others were hurt. I left the boat to come others were hurt. I left the boat to come others were hurt. I left the boat to come of the rumors. down here with my brother. I don't knew credited, but is given as one of the rumors. The steamer that assisted in towing the barges to Homestead arrived in the city shortly after

Capt, Rogers was very indignant at the action of strikers, which is termed as diagraceful and a blot on humanity. He said: "I never saw such a cowardly attack as those strikers made.

They had a fortification of pig iron, and the minute the boat arrived there they commenced firing, and not a shot was fired by the Pinkerton down like dogs."

PINKERTONS REINFORCED The Steamer Little Bill Received

HOMESTEAD, PA., July 6.—Near the lavator one man aimed his rifle and the next instant shout went up and a Pinkerton detective who had been standing on the barge fell. The bullet had passed through his head and he dropped in the river never to rise. The locked-out men had gained entire possession of the company's lava-tory, and in this their ammunition is stored. Company refused to confer with the local The workmen have at least 500 rifles in their possession. At 11 o'clock the men reported

that they were out of ammunition and the com- He Says That the First Firing Came From mittee was immediately sent after more. At 11:30 a.m. the boat Little Bill, which lowed the barges to Homestead, was seen com-ng down the river, a large United States flag flying from the masthead. The appearance of the boats were passing up the river and during the boat was a signal along the river front for renewed activity, both on and off the barges.

"When we reached the Baltimore and Ohio

the cry raised on the shore. As the boat came nearer it was seen that she carried a squad of armed men, who were lined and children from the Homestead side. As we on the side next the Homestead mills. When opposite the converting department the men on the boat opened fire on those on the shore. For ten minutes firing continued, of the two barges steamed up to the Pittsburg, the Pinkertons on the barges joining the men McKeesport and Youghiogheny railroad bridge on the boat in the shooting. The men on the at the steel works and then backed down to the bank returned the fire from behind furnace stacks, which they used as a shield. So warm swung in one of our men and myself was the fire from the shore that the men on the threw a plank ashore. The firing had then boat were driven to cover. Several men on the ceased and we could by this time see swarms boat were seen to fall, and it is certain that of people crowding from the tall bank right they were wounded.

No one on shore was injured by the firing was thrown ashore Kline, in advance, and myfrom the boats. The Little Bill made an at- self started down the plank. Kline reached tempt to tie up with the barges, but this was futile, owing to the shower of bullets from the men. Then the firing commenced, and before shore, and the towboat passed down the river, I had taken two steps on the plank I received a leaving the occupants of the barges in very un- shot in the leg and fell on the plank with my comfortable quarters. TRYING TO FIRE THE BARGES AGAIN.

The attempt to set fire to the barges did not we were placed on board of a Baltin prove successful by the raft process and an- Ohio train and brought to the city." ther attempt was made.

From the converting department of the mill o the edge of the river where the barges are moored runs a switch. On this was run a ca filled with barrels of oil, lumber and waste. To this a lighted torch was applied and the car cut loose. The flames sprang up a distance of a hundred feet, while volumes of smoke rolled heavenward. The crowds on the hillsides overlooking the scenes sent up a lusty shout as word reached them of the intended burning of the barges and all on board. The car of fire rushed down the steep incline in the direction of the barges and the men on the barges watched its approach with blanched faces. Just then the steamer Little Bill pulled in be tween the barges and the shore, but on reaching the water the car of fire came to a stop. The

SROOTING KEPT UP. this time a continuous fire was kept up and it is estimated that 1,000 shots were exchanged during this brief engagement. For

during the battle. The steamer Little Bill, which had evidently coal.

A ten-pound cannon has just been planted at the main entrance to the mill.

The situation at noon is quiet, though the battle is likely to be renewed at any moment.

THE SITUATION AT NOON. PITTSBURG, PA, July 6 .- Ex-Sheriff Gray returned from Homestead at noon. He describes the situation as terrible. A report was in circulation that he had sworn in all the Pinkerton men as deputy sheriffs. This he denies.

not, at 1 o'clock this afternoon, received any communication from the governor.

WHAT A REPORTER SAW.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., July 6 .- At 10 a. m. the chief leader of the workmen, accompanied by a reporter, went to the front of the line of battle. The main fight was at that time being made near a huge oil tank on the river front, one mile from Homestead. Here the reporter saw one of the workers breathe his last. The man was standing near the Baltimore and Ohio tracks firing a twenty-pound cannon, trying to sink the barges on which were the Pinkertons. His shots went wide of the mark. A moment later the mill worker's head was almost severed from his body by a shot from a Winchester rifle in

the hands of a Pinkerton.

Hugh O'Donnell, one of the most conservative Hugh O'Donnell, one of the most conservative men here, was seen by a reporter. When depicting the early morning scenes he wept as numbers of men gathered around to hear the story. It certainly was a sight as the cannons and guns pealed forth their thunder. O'Donnell, summing up sufficient courage, said: "At the first shrill sound of the water works whistle a messenger rushed to my house and dragged me out of bed. In a half-dressed condition I rushed to the scene, and on the way met Capt. O. C. Coon of the eighteenth regiment and John Flinn. With these men we went right to the front, standing on the river bank with 3,000 men who, were shouting and yelling and eager for the fray. I thunder. O'Donnell, summing up sufficient courage, said: "At the first shrill sound of the water works whistle a messenger rushed to my house and dragged me out of bed. In a half-dressed condition I rushed to the scene, and to n the way met Gapt. O. C. Coon of the eightcenth regiment and John Flinn. With these men we went right to the front, standing on the river bank with 3,000 men who, were shouting and yelling and eager for the fray. I could scarcely be heard. Capt. Coon then took an slevated position and with all his strength shouted to the men, 'For Got's sake put down your guns and look to the pretention of your families.'"

Mr. O'Donnell was shot in the hand while attempting to quell the disturbance this morning. In speaking of the trouble Mr. O'Donnell said: "Carraggie officials, who individuals we were not responsible. It was precipitated by the Carnaggie officials, who invited an attack. The advisory committee did all in its power, but was compelled to dissolve. I never carried.

The advisory committee did all in its power, but was compelled to dissolve. I never carried a firearm in my life and I haven't any now."

STRIKERS REFUSE A TRUCE.

A Flag Hoisted Three Times by the Pinker

HOMESTRAD, July 6,1 p.m. -- A flag of truce we HOMESTEAD, July 6, 1 p.m.—A flag of truce was displayed by the Pinkerton men and was shot down. It was housted the second time with the same result. The third time the flag was riddled with bullets and hardly enough left to hoist again. Mill workers have heard that the militie has been ordered here and they now seem determined to rid the place of every Pinkerton man before the troops get here.

Men on both sides of the river exposite the harges containing the Pinkertons are lying in wait for some of the detective to show themselves. The men fire at every moving object on the harges. An occasional shot comes from the harges. It is thought some of the Pinkerton man have been wounded during the skirmin-

Pirresune, July 6.—The conferen

the sheriff, Amalgamated officials and Carnegies was fruitiese. Ex-President of says the outlook is far from encouraging. Sheriff McCleary has requested all saloga Homestead to close until the present disc ceases. A repost came to the city this afternoon that a party of Homestead strikers were making their way to Pitteburg to capture Capt. Hein of the Pinkerton forces, who lies wounded

of the city, and we will give any of them a warm reception. While we do not anticipate any trouble, we have it so arranged that we can marshal our entire force within lifteen minutes,

Chairman H. C. Frick of the Carnegie Steel

and that will enable us to stop any trouble

CAPT. HEIN'S STORY.

PITTSBURG, July 6.—Capt. F. H. Hein, who is now in the Homeopethic Hospital with a badly wounded leg, describes the scenes while

"She's coming to take the barges away," was bridge above Glenwood," said he, "the time was about \$ a.m. There was a heavy fog, but we could hear shouts and calls of men, women neared the works firing commenced from the down to the water's edge. As soon as the plank the shore and I saw him scuffling with some shoulders on the deck. Afterward the boat pulled out and steamed to Port Perry, where

> THE PINKERTONS' BARGES. They Are Fitted Up With All Living Ac

PITTEBURG, July 6.—The model barges which carried the Pinkertons to Homestead were named the Iron Mountain and Monon gahela. They were formerly owned by the Tennese Navigation Company, but were sold last week by the United States marshal to the present

Yesterday afternoon a representative of the secciated Press found the two barges at the anding of the Tide Coal Company. From the bank large stacks of cots could be seen on the barges. A model barge is built somewhat diferent from the ordinary coal barge, and, instead of being open, is covered on the top and heat, however, was intense and the little sides. They are about 125 feet in length and

stacked the bed clothing and cots. About the center of the barge there were long tables erected on either side of the bost. In the aft some unknown reason those in charge of the end a good-sized kitchen was being fitted up, cannon on the opposite shore did not fire a shot A large ice box filled with ice was near the kitchen and a large shed was being made for

Provisions were brought on board and the men in charge said arrangements were being made to accommodate 500 men, while on the barge Monongahela as many more could be accommodated. Nothing but cots were stored on the Monongahela. John Clark of the tow boat Coal City is steward and had a corps of twenty Changes Made in the Senate That Are of Conwaiters and cooks.

CARNEGIE AND HIS WORKMEN.

The Labor Troubles at Homestead Leadin to Today's Exciting Events. The trouble feared by the residents of Mif-

to 500 of their best men inside the mill to guard the property, and to give a bond of \$10,000 for the faithful vigilance of each man, rather than have deputy sheriffs or Pinkerton's men placed there, but this offer was refused. The struggle at Homestead is between the Carnegie Company and the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers.
Conferences were held last week between the Carnegie board, of which H. C. Prick is chair-

man, and representatives of the Amalgamated Association regarding a new scale of prices qub-mitted by the labor organization and to which the company objected. THE NEGOTIATIONS.

The negotiations were short. Chairman Frick submitted a scale which had steel billets at \$22 a ton as a minimum. This was a 12 per

cent reduction on the scale which has just expired. In addition there were reductions of wages upon the \$22 basis. These reductions run from 12 to 40 per cent for each workman. Finally there was an article which fixed the expiration of the scale not on July 1, as hereto-fore, but on December 31. One conference was held on June 23 last.

The present controversy is not confined to those interested in the Homestead works. The Pitteburg manufacturers say they are united in

acturers are not given.
"Certain concessions were made to them o ceases. A repost came to the city this artification on that a party of Homestead strikers were making their way to Pittsburg to capture Capi. Hein of the Pinkerton forces, who lies wounded at the Homeopathic Hospital.

Superintendent of Police O'Mekra was saked about the story and said: "I have heard such a story, but place no credence in it. I don't think those men are foolish enough to attempt such a thing. However, we will be prepared for them. We will not interfere at Homestead, but it is our duty to protect any one within the limits of the city, and we will give any of them a THE STREL WORKS AT HOMESTEAD. THE STEEL WORKS AT HOMESTEAD.

The great steel works at Homestead occupy a space of 110 acres and include over a dozen a space of 110 acres and include over a dozen immense structures and scores of small shops and sheds. Among the various departments are those known as the converting mill, where Bessemer steel is made; the beam mill, the largest in the world; the plate mill, where steel plates are rolled; the armor plate mill, where the heavy plates for the new government cruisers have been made; the open-hearth mill, the finishing department, the 10-inch mill, the 22-inch mill, the 119-inch mill and the big press room where the plates are pressed. The water for the works is pumped from the Monongahela river, and the daily supply would be adequate for a city of 50,000 inhabitants. One hundred and fifty boilers furnish the steam required for the immense Corlies engines, the pumps and other machinery, and natural gas from the Carnegie Company's own wells is used as fuel. The output of these works is four times as great as that of the Krupp works in Germany. The average number of workmen employed is over 4,500.

Last year the Carnegie Company purchased the City Farm of over one hundred sores which was adjacent to the steel plant. The city will occupy it for one year longer, but it is claimed by the Carnegie Company already, and it has occupy it for one year longer, but it is claimed by the Carnegie Company already, and it has been surrounded by a high barbed wire fence, the same as that inclosing the steel plant. PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

About six weeks ago, in anticipation of the coming conflict between the Carnegie interests and the workmen, a stout board fence twelve feet high was built upon a foundation of slag three feet hight completely surround-ing the steel works. This fence is three miles ing the steel works. This fence is three miles long. On the top are strung three strands of barbed wire so connected that a current of electricity may be sent through them from the electric plant by the simple turning of a switch in the office. Portholes four inches in diameter have been bored along this fence at the height of a man's eye. Trenches have been dug over all parts of the works to various points along the fence where hydrants are stationed. Hundreds of are lights have been strung on high poles throughout the plant, and along the fence and on all the buildings near the roadway search lights have been placed.

Railroad tracks run between the office of the company and the fence surrounding the works

Railroad tracks run between the office of the company and the fence surrounding the works near Munhall station. An additional fence has been built about the office and a bridge forty feet high has been strung across the tracks, connecting the office with a building inside the works. A search light has been placed upon this bridge and also a sentry box like those surrounding the walls at Sing Sing and other prisons. isons. On the river front a steel launch was fitted

out with swivel guns, and several flatboats were equipped with small howitzers and search-lights. The company has railroad tracks run-ning all through its yards and its own rolling stock. Several flat cars have been loaded up stock. Several flat cars have been loaded up with huge water tanks and pumps, and two of the "dinkey" engines also carry powerful annuals. THE TOWN OF HOMESTEAD.

The pretty little town of Homestead lies or the pretty little town of Homestead lies on the south bank of the Monongahela river, seven miles east of Pittsburg. It is built on 1,000 sares of land lying in a great bend of the river and rising gently by terraces to sloping hills and knolls. The town is about thirteen years old. It has been built by the Carnegie workmen. Most of the residences in Homestead are owned by their tenants. There are no tenement houses, no flats and no hovels. Each house has its plot of ground in front and rear. The town has its opera house, schools, churches and halls for the various social organizations to which the young people belong. It ons to which the young people Most of the men work in the Carnegie mill. A system of sewerage is projected and a plan for the water works has been built.

THE SUNDRY CIVIL BILL.

The sundry civil bill which was reported the Senate today by the Senate appropriation committee contains many changes in the Dis-trict items with which the bill is dotted. Among the changes are: An increase to Col. Gray says the strikers fired on the Pinkerton men first and that a constant volley was
kept up from Six-mile ferry until the boat
landed.

Lieut. Col. W. C. Connelly, fr., the only staff
officer of Gov. Pattison's staff in Pittsburg, had
not, at 1 o'clock this afternoon, received any office, instead of \$250,000, as contained in the House bill; for repair to the Treasury, Butler and Winder buildings \$20,000 is appropriated instead of \$8,000. A new appropriation of \$5,000 for the preservation and repair of the bureau of engraving and printing. In the appropriations for the national museum several increases are made. For the preservation, increase, &c., of the collection \$145,000 is appropriated instead of \$120,000. The bill strikes out the House clause admitting free of duty articles for the collection. For cases, &c., \$25,000 is inserted instead of \$10,000. The sum for heating, lighting, &c., is made \$12,000 instead of \$10,000.

FOR THE 200. The bill strikes out all of the House appropriations for the Zoological Park, amounting to \$29,000, and inserts instead an appropriation of \$73,000 for continuing the construction and repairs of buildings, &c. It appropriates also for the construction of a road and bridge leading into the park on the west side of Rock creek, commencing at Woodley Lane bridge and running along Rock creek into the park, \$1,500. Making in all for the use of the park, \$74,500. One-half of the appropriation to the Zoological Park is still to be taken from the District revenues and a clause is inserted providing for an annual report to Congress. New clauses are added to the bill appropriating \$9,000 for the expenses of maintaining order at the Grand Army encampment in September; \$939 for one deputy marshal of the Police Court, and \$12,000 for an addition to the Police Court building; one-half of the items to be taken from the District revenues. The bill strikes out all of the House appro

The news that blood was being shed today at Homestead, Pa., in a contest between the strik-ing men and a large force of Pinkerton detect-ives caused considerable comment and talk at the Capitol throughout the day. Mr. Dalzell (Pa.) received several private telegrams from the seat of war.

he seat of war. Mr. Simpson of Kansas, who takes much interest in labor questions, speaking of this matter today, talked right from the shoulder. JERRY SIMPSON ON THE PINEERTONS.

"When we tried," he said, "to get the House to pass the act killing the Pinkerton detective business we made the charge that the service business we made the charge that the service was a practical standing army in the interest of capitalists and monopolists. Members on the floor scouted this idea and the bill was referred to the committee on judiciary, with the result that the committee has smothered the bill and refused to give any hearings on the subject, or consider it in any way. I hope this occurrence in Pennsylvania will awake this committee and the people generally to the fact that there is in existence a standing army of outthroats organized and kept up in opposition to the labor interests of the country. I hope also the people will be aroused to the fact that protection does not protect except it be the capitalist who builds himself a castle over in Scotland and flies. here with his prey to devour it at his leisure.

MORE EXTENDED TROUBLES PRARED "This great strike is only a forerunner, I am afraid, of great and extended troubles between labor and capital. Unless some radical measures are taken the result can only be an open, disastrous and bloody war. It may not come for several years, but the train is laid and the explosion will follow unless measures are specify taken in the interunless measures are speedily taken in the interest of the laboring classes."

MR. TARSNEY'S VIEWS

Mr. Tareney, chairman of the cor labor, said: "I am uncertain as to what power Congress has to meet this question of the em Congress has to meet this question of the employment of Pinkerton men as a private police force. Every one must condemn the employment of mercenaries, without the authority of law, to kill people. Their presence is is a menace to peace, and there ought to be something done to put a stop to this business. If Congress has the power to deal with the question I think it will do so, but the right of Congress has yet to be considered. There is no language too strong in which to condemn the employment of an armed force by private corporations. There should be no police authority except that duly suthorized and employed by the state or municipality."

MR. LIND DENOUNCES THE PINKERTON MEN.

MR. LIND DENOUNCES THE PINKERTON MEN.

Mr. Lind of Minnesota was very strong in his denunciation of the employment of Pinkerton men. "I do not know" he said, "that Conton men. "I do not know" he said, "that Congress has the authority to prevent the employment of these hired butchers, but the state has such authority, and I believe that if I were governor of a state I should find some means of preventing it. I think that the government could do a good deal toward preventing this trouble by the establishment of a court for the adjustment of disputes between railroads and their employes, in which, by the operation of the interstate commerce law, the federal government undoubtedly has the jurisdiction, and by the establishment jurisdiction, and by the establishment of a bureau with which all cor-porations would be required to make statistical porations would be required to make staustical reports of their expenses, earnings, profits, &c. so that it could be known what justification there might be for demands either for reduction there is no second to the formation of or increase of wages. This employment of armed mercenaries cannot be justified and ought not to be permitted. Their presence is a mensee to the peace and is provocative of bloodshed."

MR. WATSON TRINES THE SITUATION SERIOUS Mr. Watson of Georgia said that he regarded the situation as very serious and that he would not like to say all that he thought about the

the and rear. I introduced with present condition se, schools, I introduced a resolution, he said ocial organifor an investigation of the Pinker belong. It ton system. The House by unanimon

vote instructed the committee on judiciary to report back this resolution, and they did so, recommending an investigation, but nothing further has been done in the matter."

Mould have no political effect. He did not think that Congress could do anything.

Mr. Reed said that he did not know what could be done. It ought not, he said, and he did not know anything about the trouble as yet to discuss it.

After a moment's reflection Ryan turned to report the family and the child and put it the best that he could not earn money enough that he would hardly get that much. "Well." replied Ryan, "I hope not. I think they ought to treat me well, for I have done all I could to treat me well, for I have done all I could to the total the preparation, and with the thing was on a sudden impulse, without the slightest preparation, and with the knowledge of not a single outside party.

Mr. Balzell said that he had seen dispatches announcing that there had been bloodshed at Carnegie's works. He supposed, he said, that it was the ordinary trouble between capital and labor and he did not know what could be done. It ought not, he said, and he did not believe it would have any political effect. He did not think that Congress could do anything.

Mr. Balzell said that he had seen dispatches an and seed to learn.

Ryan stoutly denied having had a confederate in the matter, saying again that the thing was on a sudden impulse, without the slightest preparation, and with the knowledge of not a single outside party.

WHAT THE EXPRESS AGENT SATS.

The local agent of the company on being informed of Evral's arrival he Tree Carnegies hat she retured the family and he could not earn money enough the thought it was the period that the body him he could not earn money enough the thought it was the preparation. Well."

Ryan stoutly denied having had a confederate in the matter, saying again that the thing was on a sudden impulse, without the slightest preparation she sold them. He charge adultery and asks the custody of the child.

The Death Reco

Secretary Nettleton, and not only absolutely overturns the insinuations of extravagance in expenditures, but shows that the buildings were erected at a cost which was \$11,000 under the original estimates for the work. The report is a lengthy one and its general tenor throughout is complimentary to the officials having charge of the work.

The national committee of the people's party, at its session in Omaha yesterday afternoon, taries, J. H. Turner, Georgia, Lawrence Mctaries, J. H. Turner, Georgia, Lawrence Mc-Farland, New York; treasurer, M. C. Rankin, Indiana. Committee—Ignatius Donnelly, Min-nesota; Geo. F. Washburne, Massachusetts; F. G. Gaither, Alabama; J. H. Davis, Texas; V. O. Strickler, Nebraska. The matter of methods for securing campaign funds was referred to the executive committee, and a meeting of this body was called for 9 o'clock this morning.

Highest of all in Leavening Power .- Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Baking ABSOLUTELY PURE

EDWIN BYAN'S RETURN.

Reaches Washington Accompanied by the Detective of the Express Company. IE IS TURNED OVER TO DEPUTT MARSHAL SPRING

MAN-WHAT HE SAID TO A STAR REPORTED ABOUT HIS TAKING THE MOREY - PROMISES MADE BY THE COMPANY. At 7:50 this morning there alighted from the

Pittsburg express, at the Baltimore and Ohio railroad station, a slight, smooth-faced young United States Express Company who, on the of diarrhoral diseases, while during the same 21st of last month, appropriated to his own use 245,000 of treasury notes received by the company that day from local banks for transportation. The gentlemen accompanying young Ryan were Chief Detective Byrnes and S. W. Trenery, route agent of the company. These gentlemen immediately turned their charge over to Bailiff Springman of the marshal'soffice, who, in company with a Syan reporter, had been awaiting Ryan's arrival. A brother of Ryan also awaited his coming, and to him the young man handed his only baggage, a small bundle of soiled clothes wrapped in paper.

time last year there were only thirty-one deaths from these causes. This great increase is to be attributed to the long heated term of twenty-one days' duration during the month. With the exception of the summer complaints, the general health of the city is in good condition. There were but two deaths from typhoid fever, and the scute lung troubles have fallen to the minimum. Seven deaths from typhoid fever, and the scute lung troubles have fallen to the minimum. Seven deaths by violence were reported, three of which were from falling, two from drowning, one from injury in stone quarry and one from parental neglect."

The report shows: Number of deaths. 162; white, 87; colored, 75. Death rate per 1,000 per annum: White, 26.6; colored, 48.7. Total popu-

A CROWD AT THE DEPOT. The announcement in The Star of yesterday that Ryan would arrive this morning caused a throng of more than 500 people to assemble at the station, all anxious to catch a glimpse of the young man, and a great part of the crowd followed the officer and his prisoner to the court house. On the way Ryan had very little to say. While he undoubtedly fully appreciated his unpleasant position still he was perfectly calm and self-possessed. Reaching the court house he was conducted to the marshal's office and there he attitude outster from the point of the court house he was conducted to the marshal's office and there he attitude outster from the point of the court house he was conducted to the marshal's office and there he attitude outster from the point of the court house he was conducted to the marshal's office and there he attitude outster from the principal canners, at morning tis, 3; cancers, 4. Births reported: Twenty-four white males, 28 white females, 25 colored males, 20 colored females. Marriages reported: Thirtyannouncement in THE STAR of yesterday the station, all anxious to casch a glimpse of the young man, and a great part of the crowd followed the officer and his prisoner to the court house. On the way Ryan had very little to say. While he undoubtedly fully appreciated his unpleasant position still he was perfectly calm and self-possessed. Reaching the court house he was conducted to the marshal's effice and there he talked quite freely to Bailiff Springman and The Stan reporter.

A TALK WITH BYAN. He stated that he was twenty years old the 14th of last May, and that We had been in the employ of the United States Express Company employ of the United States Express Company
for about eighteen months. He said that the
taking of the money was a matter of sudden-impulse, such a step never having been planned
or even contemplated by him previous to the
moment it was received by him at the company's office. "Why," he said, and tears filled
the boy's eyes, "I have handled hundreds of
thousands of dollars intrusted to the company
before this thing happened, sometimes as much
as \$100,000 being in a single package, and I
never thought of doing such a thing."

WHAT THE COMPANY PROMISED. Being asked if the company had assured him that they would deal lexiently with him he replied: "They told me that if I would go along quietly, without putting them to the trouble and expense of getting out requisition papers and if I would assist them in getting the money

and if I would assist them in getting the money from the safe deposit company at Pittaburg, they would do nothing more in the case, but would leave it all to the district attorney. I did all this for them and now propose throwing myself upon the mercy of the court."

Bailiff Springman suggesting that he had been rather careless in exhibiting the money he had in his satchel on the train, Rwan said: "That is a newspaper lie. I missed the train at Pueblo, on the way to Denver, leaving my bag in the Pullman car. The conductor cut the bag open, which he had no right to do, and you know the rest." ONLY USED \$120 OF THE MONEY.

It ought not, he said, and he did not believe it would have any political effect. He did not think that Congress could do anything.

Mr. Reed said that he did not know anything about the trouble as yet to discuss it.

Mr. Stone of Pennsylvania was greatly agint at each over the matter. "The thing we must do," he said, "is to restrict immigration. If there were not thousands of foreigners ready to take the places of these men there would be no attempt made to cut down their wages."

Mr. O'Neill of Missouri said that he could find no language strong enough to express his condemnation of the employment of Pinkerton men or any other armed force of private it as murder when laboring men were shot down by these people on both sides is what might be expected from the presence of such an armed force. Persons feeling the meleves in need of protection, he said, should be compelled to appeal to the authorized municipal authorities, then to the state and through the state to the United States and through the st

through the state to the United States if necessary.

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THE ELLIS ISLAND REPORT.

The Administration of Assistant Secretary Nettleton Thoroughly Vindicated by It.

The Treasury Department officials are very much gratified over the report made to the committee on immigration of the two houses of Congress by Messrs. Neilson and Parker, the experts appointed to investigate the expenditures at the Ellis Island immigrant station. The report is a complete vindication of the administration of Ellis Island affairs by Assistant Secretary Nettleton, and not only absolutely amount.

It was not the smount alleged to have been embezzled had been returned, and he suggested that the amount of ball named by the district attorney was excessive. The young man had willingly returned, he had done all in his power to return the money, and he would be on hand whenever he should be wanted. He therefore thought in view of the should be wanted. He therefore thought in view of the fact that the maximum penalty was but five amount is not warranted by the facts amount of ball.

The report is a complete vindication of the administration of Ellis Island affairs by Assistant Secretary Nettleton, and not only absolutely amount of ball.

The research that \$10,000 would be the proper amount alleged to have been embezzled had been returned, and he suggested that the amount of ball named by the district attorney was excessive. The young man had willingly returned, he had done all in his power to return the money, and he would be on hand whenever the should remain the mount of the end of the should be wanted. He therefore thought in view of the should be wanted to the mount of the should be warranted by the facts and to no company can credit be given for initialing the movement for the increase of retails.

The rates obtained during the last two years have been lower than any other city of like size. INSISTING ON HIGH BAIL.

"I suggest, your honor," mid the district attorney, "that the amount embezzled should be considered. It was so considered in the Ottconsidered. It was so considered in the Ottman case a few years ago when the same
amount was, I think, taken, and all of that
amount, excepting \$1,000, was recovered. The
offense here charged is a very serious one, and
the defendant's presence when wanted should
be asfely secured.

Judge Cox stated that it had occurred to him
that \$5,000 or \$10,000 would be a proper
amount of bail in the case, and he would for
the present fix that amount.

Ryan was unable to obtain the amount of
bail fixed and at the adjournment of the court
was taken to jail in company with a number of
other prisoners.

THE DISTRICT HEALTH.

Large Increase of Deaths Last Week-Vital

"The deaths during last week numbered 169 as against 148 in the corresponding period of last year, and for the whole month of June the total mortality reached 584, as compared with 558 in the preceding June," says the report of Health Officer Hammett for last week.

"The most noticeable feature of the hygienic

conditions for the week is that sixty per cent of all the decedents were children under five years man dressed in blue, outing shirt and straw all the decedents were children under five years hat, and two men of middle age. The young of age, eighty-six of whom were under twelve man was Edwin J. Ryan, the clerk of the months old. There were sixty-one fatal cases 21st of last month, appropriated to his own use time last year there were only thirty-one deaths

> annum: White, 26.6; colored, 48.7. Total population, 33.7. Ninety-six were under five years 20 colored females. Marriages reported: Thirty-case white: 11 colored. Still-births reported: Four white; 4 colored.

> > DISTRICT GOVERNMENT

APPEALS ON GEORGETOWN PROPERTY. The board of equalization has set apart July 15, from 1 o'clock, to hear appeals on prop erty in Georgetown. The meeting will be held n the board room at the District building. SALE OF THE BAY SCALES.

Rateliffe, Darr & Co. yesterday sold by order

of the Commissioners the District hay scales The total amount received was \$1,796.50, which is \$987 more than that received last year.
The following is the list in full:
No. 1, opposite the post office in Ana
\$12, H. A. Griswold.

\$12, H. A. Griswold.
No. 2, on 9th street southeast between L streemd Georgia avenue, \$3.50, M. Uhlman.
No. 3, on 10th street northwest near Louisian avenue, \$1,525, Washington Market Company No. 4, corner 7th and P streets northwest \$235, W. H. Wylie.
No. 5, in rear of market house, Georgetown H. C. McCauley.
No.6, intersection of Boundary and H street northeast, \$300, C. R. Talbert.
No. 7, at Brightwood, \$10, J. E. Moses.
Heretofore the owners of scales charged \$ Heretofore the owners of scales charged cents to weigh all loads under a ton and

Yesterday a provision was added wh owners of scales were prohibited from charging more than 35 tents per load.

Mr. Lloyd's Cross Bill. In the case of Pearl Lloyd against Edwin "I used but \$120 of the money. They got \$3,200 at Denver, and yesterday I got them the money I deposited at Pittsburg, \$41,340. The \$340 I can't account for. I think somebody he charges that she refused the natural and

During the twenty-four hours ending at noon

street northeast, thinks he was not born to be killed by a bullet, for on two occasions he had been shot and each time he had a close call

that three holes were made in it. The was only a slight one.

Four years ago the young man accide shot himsif through the arm while cele the Fourth of July.